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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/707,764 01/09/2004		01/09/2004	Jesse J. Williams	71189-1575 1763	
20915	7590	02/25/2005		EXAMINER	
MCGARRY	Y BAIR F	PC	BOYER, CHARLES!		
171 MONRO	DE AVEN	UE, N.W.			
SUITE 600		•	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
GRAND RAPIDS MI 49503				1751	

DATE MAILED: 02/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/707,764	WILLIAMS				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Charles I. Boyer	1751				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap						
Period for	or Reply						
THE - External control	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. In period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reput period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin ly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)[X]	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 J	lanuary 2004					
•		s action is non-final.					
3)	, <del> _</del>						
<i>,</i> —	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
<b>4</b> )⊠	Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application	1					
•	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
	☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
•	Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.						
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.					
Applicat	ion Papers						
9)□	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)[	The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreigr ☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
	1. Certified copies of the priority document	ts have been received.					
	2. Certified copies of the priority document	ts have been received in Applicati	on No				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	nity documents have been receive	ed in this National Stage				
	application from the International Burea	` ''					
* 5	See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	·d.				
A44- •							
Attachmen	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(DTO 412)				
2) 🔲 Notic	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ite				
	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/9/04</u> .	5)  Notice of Informal P 6)  Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)				

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 2. Claims 1-4, 14, 18, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Young, US 5,837,665.

Young teaches a spot cleaner for carpets comprising 0.1% limonene, 2.4% anionic surfactant, builders, solvents, and water (col. 2, lines 35-44). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory. With respect to an anti-soil and anti-stain component, the examiner maintains that lacking a definition or Markush group to describe what is meant by these components, just about any detergent ingredient could be considered to have anti-soil and anti-stain properties.

3. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gonzalez, US 6,767,874.

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Gonzalez teaches cleaning compositions comprising 7.5% d-limonene, 1.5% nonionic surfactant, germicide, solvent, and water (col. 12, example III). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

4. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Young, US 5,580,495.

Young teaches a liquid carpet shampoo comprising 0.007% limonene, 7.5% anionic surfactant, builders, solvents, and water (col. 3, lines 5-15). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

5. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dellutri, US 4,620,937.

Dellutri teaches an all purpose cleaner comprising 75% citric oil which contains 80% d-limonene, 10% stearic and oleic acids, and 10% nonionic surfactant; and 25% water (col. 2, lines 55-60). Note that these compositions are extremely effective for cleaning carpets (col. 3, lines 7-10). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

6. Claims 1-3, 14, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jones, US 4,533,487.

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Jones teaches an all purpose cleaner comprising d-limonene, anionic surfactant, nonionic surfactant, buffer and water (col. 5, claim 1). Note that these compositions are used as spot cleaners for carpets (col. 4, line 21). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

7. Claims 1-6, 8, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mellikyan et al, US 5,602,090.

Mellikyan et al teach an all purpose cleaner comprising 0.55% d-limonene, anionic surfactants, a blend of ethoxylated alcohol nonionic surfactants, hydrogen peroxide, acrylate copolymer and 92% water (col. 4, example 142). Note that these compositions are effective for cleaning carpets (col. 4, line 68). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

8. Claims 1-3 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Oldenhove, US 5,962,391.

Oldenhove teaches an all purpose cleaner comprising 11% d-limonene, cationic surfactant, nonionic surfactant, hydrogen peroxide, and 61% water (col. 14, example A). Note that these compositions are suitable for cleaning carpets (col. 8, line 15). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

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9. Claims 1-4, 14, 18, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Zocchi et al, US 5,942,482.

Zocchi et al teach a carpet cleaning composition comprising 0.2% terpene, anionic surfactant, sodium hydroxide, solvents, and the balance water (col. 14, example G). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 11. Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mellikyan et al, US 5,602,090 in view of Billman, US 5,534,167.

Mellikyan et al teach an all purpose cleaner comprising 0.55% d-limonene, anionic surfactants, a blend of ethoxylated alcohol nonionic surfactants, hydrogen peroxide, acrylate copolymer and 92% water (col. 4, example 142). Mellikyan et al do not teach acrylate resins as an anti-stain component. Billman teaches carpet cleaning compositions containing, as essential ingredients, styrene/acrylic resins and copolymers to impart soil resistance to carpets (col. 8, lines 15-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a well known anti-soiling component in the carpet cleaning compositions of Mellikyan et al as such components are taught as preferred

ingredients in carpet cleaners, as taught by Billman. With respect to other well known carpet cleaning additives, such as pH adjusters and defoaming agents, the inclusion of these components is well known to those of ordinary skill. With respect to specific proportions, selection of the appropriate amounts would have been prima facie obvious because where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation, *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles I. Boyer whose telephone number is 571 272 1311. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on 571 272 1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Charles I Boyer

PRIMARY EXAMINER